GARDENS REDUCE LIVING EXPENSE

Just as Important for Food Supply Now as Any Time During Past Few Years.

ONE-TENTH ACRE IS ENOUGH

According to Agricultural Specialists Space Will Supply Enough Vegetables for Average Family in Many Large Cities.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Home vegetable gardens will be just as important in stabilizing the food supply in 1921 as they have been at any time during the past few years, say garden specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Urgent need for increased production of food during the war caused thousands of rural and urban residents to plant gardens, which resulted in establishing the gardening habit. This year, specialists say, home gardens will play an important part in thrift and economy. Thousands of acres of uncultivated land in and about many large cities will be utilized this year to furnish employment and recreation to home gardeners who know that by raising their own supply of vegetables they can materially reduce their living costs.

Enough for Average Family.

One-tenth of an acre of fairly good ground—a square about 65 feet each way—will supply the greater part of the vegetables needed by the average family, say garden specialists of the department. The cost of all seeds and fertilizers for a garden of this size should not exceed $15 to $18, and may not cost more than $5 or $10.

Experience has shown that not more than 100 hours should be required for planting and caring for a tenth-acre garden. This time is so distributed throughout the season that the work can be easily done by most persons working in factories, stores, or offices. It means an average of about five or six hours a week for a period of 20 weeks or merely enough time for proper outdoor recreation and exercise necessary for good health. More time will be required early in the season while the garden is being prepared and planted than during the summer, when not more than two or three hours a week will be necessary to keep the garden in good condition.

A little time during mornings, evenings, and on holidays spent in the garden is a good investment. A garden is like a farm, however, in that it

Gardens Furnish Recreation as Well as Food.

produces according to the attention given it. A well-cared-for garden will produce much higher yields than one which is neglected. The average return in money value from a tenth-acre plot of ground usually is about $85 for a season.

Fresh Vegetable Supply.

Plenty of fresh vegetables direct from the garden to the table is of vastly greater importance than the money value, the cutting out of middleman's profits or transportation problems. The question of saving and cost, however, may prove a very important factor before the close of another year. Already there is much unemployment of labor and the local or home production of foods in the garden is the surest way of safeguarding the family food supply. It is said that the farmers of the country could cut themselves off from the rest of the people and live comfortably for an indefinite period, because they can produce practically everything that they need. Gardens furnish an important part of the living of families on farms and the same principle will apply to people who live in cities, towns, and villages who have access to a small tract of land on which to grow a garden.

There is nothing connected with the work of cultivating a garden that has a tendency to injure the health unless overexertion is indulged in. Persons who habitually work indoors should be rather careful when they first begin working in the direct sunshine. When the work is first started the muscles are stiff and weakened from inactivity and it is necessary to go slowly until they get into play.

Feed Them Meat.

Hens given meat, fish or milk of any kind, sweet or sour, will lay from 33 to 66 per cent more eggs than those which have only grain food and the bugs and worms they can pick up on free range.

Soy Beans for Hay.

Soy beans make an excellent hay crop, particularly in seasons when clover fails to make a catch and something must be done to get a crop started in the spring that will produce hay before fall.

Value of American Crops.

Crops grown on American farms in 1920 and farm animals and their products sold and slaughtered, were worth $10,856,000,000.

More Feed at Less Cost.

You can gather more tons of ensilage feed from less acreage than you can any other kind and at less expense.

Don't Like Sour Soils.

Like other legumes, soy beans do not thrive on sour soils.

PRIMARY OBJECT OF PARCEL POST TRADE

Difficult to Solve Problem of Fair Prices.

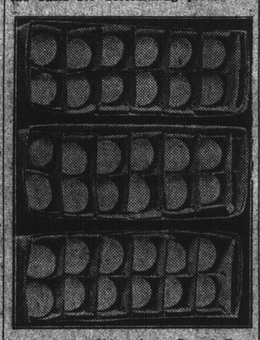
Producer Seeks to Secure Increased Prices and Consumer Wants Better Products—Agreement Should Be Fair to Both.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

As the object of parcel post dealing is to obtain slightly increased prices for the producer and better products at the same price, or the same class of products at lower prices, for the consumer, the question of arriving at prices fair to both is important, and also difficult, say marketing specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture.

It is not likely, at least not for some time to come, that eggs will be marketed so largely by parcel post that the ordinary market quotations can not be depended upon in arriving at prices.

It should be comparatively easy for a producer and a consumer to agree upon stipulated market quotations as the basis for determining prices. A



Eggs to Be Shipped by Parcel Post Should Be Packed so They Will Not Touch Each Other and Break.

consumer may desire 5 dozen eggs a week, the price to be an agreed-upon figure above the wholesale quotation for the best grade of eggs on the market that week. The necessary relations in this matter can be maintained only by scrupulous honesty and mutual trust.

The nature of the agreement between the producer and the consumer, whether reduced to writing or not, should be made to suit the circumstances and be fair to both. Perhaps the first agreement should be in writing; but later, if mutual confidence and trust have been thoroughly established, the contract may be verbal.

The matter of frequency and method of payment can be arranged in various ways. For the first agreement term, which may be a year or less, cash in advance might be satisfactory, until a definite system of orders and payments is established.

For the reason that eggs are abundant in the spring and scarce in the autumn and early winter, the contract should specify the quantities to be supplied each week throughout the year. The producer making an agreement with a consumer should undertake to replace or allow rebates for eggs lost by breakage in shipping.

BEST VEGETABLES TO PLANT

Many Beginners Make Mistake of Planting Everything in Catalogue—Pulverize Soil.

Some beginners in gardening become very enthusiastic in early spring when they look through seed catalogues. They have a desire to plant every kind of vegetable elaborately described and favorably illustrated. As a rule not more than 15 or 20 kinds of vegetables should be planted in the average home garden, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Few beginners also realize the importance of well-prepared seed beds. Pulverize the soil as deeply as it is plowed. If the soil is coarse and lumpy, even though its surface is well broken up, the plants will not thrive. Large air spaces in the soil are injurious, but a great number of small ones are beneficial.

BUY EGGS ON QUALITY BASIS

Uniform Color, Size, Clean and Fresh Product Will Command High Figure on Market.

Nearly all market poultry and egg buyers are now buying on a quality basis. A case of good eggs of uniform color, averaging two ounces to the egg, clean, sound and fresh, produced by a flock of standard-bred hens, is worth more than a case of mixed white and brown eggs of odd sizes and qualities, laid by odd chickens in a scrub flock.

GOOD TREES FOR WINDBREAK

Black Hill Spruce or White Spruce Are Fine Evergreens—Willow and Poplar Grow Quickly.

Send in an order for enough trees for a good windbreak. Black Hill spruce or White spruce are good evergreens to use. Willow, Norway poplar and even Box elder are quick growing but not lasting trees.

Strong Fertile Eggs.

To insure strongly fertile eggs the hens must have plenty of insects and worms by running over free range, or else be fed with beef scraps and fresh cut bone. In fact, such feeds are necessary to get many eggs at all.

Hen Above Average.

What is a good hen? One that lays 150 eggs a year is good. One that lays 200 is among the very best. The average farm hen probably lays 100 eggs a year. Careful breeding and selection will put you above the average.

Best Early Potato.

The Irish Cobbler is the best early variety of potato for the home garden.

Hold Weeds in Check.

In order to get a good lawn it is essential that the weeds be held in check.

Ways of Sowing Oats.

When properly sown there is no material difference between broadcasting and drilling oats so far as yield is concerned.

GRAY FOR SPRING

Varying Tones Are Becoming to Nearly All Types.

Millinery and Gowns in Advance Displays Indicate Decided Preference for the Color.

From present indication it would seem that gray is to be the principal color note of spring fashion, and we should not be loath to accept it, for the varying tones are becoming alike to young and old, blonde and brunette. The millinery shops are filled with chic spring models of gray straws and silks, some showing touches of henna or other contrasting colors, and the modistes have certainly shown a decided preference for gray in the new gowns they are displaying.

An afternoon dress is of steel gray pussy willow crepe. The neck is rounded slightly and part of it is bordered by a white organdie collar of Quakerish simplicity. The short sleeves are set in, and from the top of each cuff little gray silk balls dangle. More balls appear in a row at the front of the bodice, and a double row of them serve as trimming around the lower part of the skirt. Gray silk crepe streamers are set in on either side of the front of the bodice and pass around the waist to tie in a simple bow at the back.

Another gown is of silver gray satin, with a lustrous mirror-like quality to the surface. The bodice has short kimono sleeves with turned-back cuffs and a rounded neck bordered by a rolling collar. An apron-like piece of satin folds up over the bodice, so that

Afternoon Gown of Steel Gray Pussy Willow Crepe.

the straight upper edge completes the neck, the collar ends extending to each side of it. The lower part of this overbodice is draped slightly in basque effect, and a portion of it rolls back to expose the facing of henna georgette. The sleeves and collar are also faced with the contrasting material, and a strip of it edges the apron panel of the overbodice. The skirt has tiers of satin flounces on each side to vary the outline.

A new hat is also of gray, the medium being a fine silk crepe. Combined with it is a shiny straw with pale greenish gray tints.

THE PROMISING SPORT HAT

Demurely youthful sport hats of this type will be worn by the subdeb, deb, flapper and matron this summer. Simplicity and clearness of line are the principal features; much depends upon the material used.

RIBBON TRIMMINGS ARE NEW

Embellishment Affords Attractive Hand Touch Worth Adding at Home to the Store Dress.

Ribbon trimmings are rather new and an attractive hand touch worth adding at home to the store purchased dress. One very striking street dress of tan wool was trimmed with black cire ribbon (formerly most used on millinery) one inch wide, that was plaited and laid on each side seam. The ribbon was arranged so that it narrowed down at the hem, and this made the silhouette slightly peg top.

Flower satin ribbons in Dresden colorings are charming for binding both frocks and slipovers. A gray velours dress seen was solely trimmed around the square neck, short bell sleeves and the plain with blue and pink Dresden ribbon bound around to make a three-fourths inch banding. For the colorful slipover or smock, an oriental patterned ribbon with gold, red and green designs on black, is up to date. A pocket, a neck lacing, or to make a narrow sash run through buttonholed slits at the waistline will give the desirable distinctiveness.

FASHION NOTES

Undergarments of Shetland wool are very popular on the continent.

A smart new feature of the latest millinery is batpins of enormous size and extravagant character.

Many smart hats are being trimmed with the same sort of fur which trims the coat they are meant to accompany.

Gowns which look to the East for their inspiration are giving place to those newer and smarter frocks designed after the Spanish mode.

The fans of the season are elaborate and of many varieties. One interesting model of curled ostrich has a tiny mirror in the center. Another is made of several swirls of paradise.

There are two silhouettes which promise to be very popular this season. They are the long slender outline and the pagoda effect. The latter has a circular skirt topped by a slender waist and a very plain bodice.

A unique, but no less charming afternoon frock is made of moonlight blue velvet, which is cut away at the corsage to show a blouse of beige georgette embroidered in blue and silver. A frill of beige silk completes the costume.

TO CHOOSE SIMPLE CLOTHES

Women Who Toil Seek Garments and Footwear Within Means and Not Gaudy.

Those who work for their living must be most conservative in their choice of attire, no matter how opposed to conservatism their fancy may be, and in no part of it more than in the shoes they wear, says Vogue. Girls, whose poor feet, ill supported on crooked pegs, bulge over the thin sole and wabble as they walk, should ask themselves what the man behind thinks of their bending ankles, or, if they have on laced boots (for a wonder) of the strip of calf showing below their ridiculously short skirts. As for those who wear an evening slipper of black satin for daytime street trotting, probably no admonition would have much effect upon them; one can only say it is atrociously bad form.

When they choose a dress of a conspicuous kind, they should remember how long they may have to wear it, and consider how well it will stand the sort of work they have to do. Materials that tear easily, that soil easily, that shed beads, that catch scraps of embroidery in the chair arms and door handles, are not suitable. Very brilliant colors do not look businesslike, and, holding the eye as they do, are things people notice too often and so grow tired of. To have a taste for clothes out of the ordinary and to have to live the sort of life which demands ordinary clothes is a condition in which many of us find ourselves. Only a few hours out of the 24 can we blossom forth into the marvelous models our souls pant for. But we can be terribly smart in plain clothes if we really want to be, and considering that every fashion periodical publishes smart plain ones for smart plain occasions, as well as smart fine ones for smart fine occasions, it is distinctly our own bad taste that leads us to pounce determinedly upon the wrong ones for the wrong times.

WOOL FABRIC SPRING WRAPS

Soft Mixtures in Wide, Broad Plaids Featured for Motoring and Travel Apparel.

Wool fabrics in soft mixtures and in wide, bold plaids are featured in next season's motoring and travel coats and wraps. One recently seen showed a flat front and back with moderate flare at sides brought about by short straps or belt sections holding the coat into the figure at the sides.

The circular tendency has extended somewhat to wraps as well as other lines of outer apparel, a good many circular capes being seen. One novelty three-quarter length coat recently displayed had plain straight front sections, the back and sides below the waistline consisting of two deep circular flounces set one above another. The sleeves were finished with circular cuffs. The coat was of American Beauty colored broadcloth.

The Redingote Dress.

The long body of a redingote dress is effectively laced and the skirt is noticeably circular.

Black Footwear.

In footwear as well as in gloves the tendency is toward black.

HOW BLOUSES ARE TRIMMED

Garments Are Heavily Tinseled, Inset With Jewels and Lavishly Beaded in Bugles.

The newest blouses are elaborately trimmed and embroidered. Heavily tinseled, inset with jewels and lavishly beaded in bugles set in close all-over designs, these blouses are made both long and short. The longest models reach almost to the knees. Rust-colored background for embroidery of dull purple, and blue and gold are combined with black bugles. In rust-colored crepe a short tie-on blouse is embroidered in white silk, and is further ornamented with jewels of ruby color, a heavy antique gold gimp trimming being used to simulate a setting for them as well as making a neck finish.

Imitation sapphires stud circles of heavy silver tinsel thread, which is applied in a loose darning stitch on a black blouse, which is also of short cut, and another of the waistline length black blouses has a design in green and gold trimming.

Crystal bugles in gold color are effective in combination with milk bugles on a long pale gray blouse, which has a border design closely patterned, and a similar band treatment is introduced at the shoulder, this forming also a large portion of the sleeve.

A dark blue taffeta silk panel on a tan crepe blouse gradually grows wider as it runs from neck to below the waistline, and is tucked in fine horizontal rows inset at intervals with val lace; it is girdled with dark grosgrain ribbon.

To Prevent Mixing Patterns.

That you may not get your patterns mixed or mislaid, cover a piece of cardboard a yard long and half a yard wide with cretonne, on which you have stitched several narrow pockets to hold said patterns. You will find that keeping each one in its own receptacle is a great saving in time and temper.

Finishing for Sleeves.

Some sleeves are being finished with circular ruffles and some with gauntlets.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. F. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR APRIL 3

THE IDEAL CHRISTIAN.

LESSON TEXT—Rom. 12:2, 9-21.

GOLDEN TEXT—As ye would that men should do unto you, do ye also to them likewise.—Luke 6:31.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Matt. 5:1-16; 6:33; Phil. 4:8, 9; Col. 3:12-18; I Pet. 3:8-17.

PRIMARY TOPIC — Making Others Happy.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Living Happily With Others.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Marks of a True Christian.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Christian's Standard of Character.

I. In His Relation to God (vv. 1, 2).

He is dedicated to God. He conscientiously presents his entire being to God.

1. The basis of this dedication (v. 1). "The mercies of God." The grand reason for the dedication of ourselves to God is because we are recipients of the mercies of God. Our union with Christ makes us willing and able to give ourselves to God.

2. The nature of the dedication (v. 1).

(1) An act of the free will. Those who voluntarily present themselves to God, He consecrates to His Service. (2) It embraces the whole man (v. 1). By "bodies" is meant the entire personality—body, soul and spirit (I Thess. 5:23). The inner life expresses itself through the body. (3) It is a living sacrifice (v. 1). In the Old Testament the victim was slain before being placed upon the altar, but in our case God wants our bodies as living instruments of service. (4) It is for rational service (v. 1). The logical outcome of our union with Christ is an intelligent service for Him. Christ saved us in order that He might live His life in and through us.

3. The obligation of the one dedicated to the Lord (v. 2). It is nonconformity to this world. The one who has handed himself over to the Lord will not be fashioned by this evil, devil-governed age (I John 5:19).

II. In His Relation to His Fellow Christians (vv. 9-13).

1. Love without hypocrisy (v. 9). We should not merely pretend to love people while hating them in our hearts. Feigned love is disguised hate. Love is the outstanding characteristic of Christianity.

2. Abhor the evil and cleave to the good (v. 9). God's children must be like him. God hates wickedness of all sorts, so His children will have the same attitude towards sin that He has.

3. Be kindly affectioned one to another (v. 10). This is to be a brotherly love, namely, that which passes between those who are of one blood—members of the same family.

4. In honor preferring one another (v. 10). This is most difficult. It is natural to claim the best places for ourselves. Christ pleased not Himself.

5. Be not slothful in business (v. 11). This hardly refers to secular affairs, but rather to the church life which was to be characterized by zeal—energy and warmth, being regarded as service to the Lord.

6. Rejoicing in hope (v. 12). Affliction shall surely come to the Christian. In all trials the Christian should be filled with hope of future glory. If we walk by faith we shall then be able to exult in the hope of the glory of God.

7. Patient in Tribulation (v. 12). This blessed hope will make possible a life of patience.

8. Continuing in prayer (v. 12). Only by constant and persistent prayer shall we be able to live above our circumstances and fix our hope upon Him whose coming shall bring deliverance from all our trials and transform us into His glorious likeness.

9. Distributing to the necessity of saints—given to hospitality (v. 13). It is obligatory to Christians to divide their wages with fellow Christians who are destitute (Eph. 4:28). The Christian's house should be a place where teachers and fellow believers can find free entertainment.

III. In His Relation to Unbelievers (vv. 14-21).

1. Do good for evil (v. 14). We are to bless those who persecute us. The natural man pays back in the same coin, but the renewed man responds in kindness and good deeds.

2. Be sympathetic (v. 15). We should rejoice with those who rejoice and weep with those who weep. Christ entered into the joys of the wedding at Cana, and wept with Mary and Martha.

3. Find points of agreement (v. 16). We should seek for points of agreement in all things, instead of being vain in our own conceits.

4. Live honestly before all men (v. 17). We should so live that our characters may attract others to Christ.

5. Live in peace (v. 18). We should exhaust every means to bring about reconciliation. If the other party will not yield, we should see to it that it is not our fault.

6. Be not vindictive (vv. 19-21). Instead of rendering eye for eye and tooth for tooth, we should heap coals of fire upon our enemies by deeds of kindness.

What We Make Use Of.

Not what we have, but what use we make of our possessions, that is the question. A house, an automobile, a good singing voice, a talent for public speaking, an interesting and entertaining way with children, an engaging and influential personality—all of these, dedicated to Christian ideals and the progress of the Kingdom of God, will yield abundant fruits, some thirty, some sixty, and some a hundred-fold. Jesus used Peter's boat, and His spirit today will employ, with uncommon fruitfulness, every possession, every talent, yielded unto him. Blessed is he who, perceiving the divine presence, exclaims: "Take! Fill! Use!"—Rev. E. DeW. Jones, in Christian Century.

Mothers Lead the Way.

Children are what the mothers are; no fondest father's fondest care can so fashion the infant's heart, or so shape the life.—Landor.

They That Bow Heads.

They that bow their heads before God may hold them erect before the world.—A. S. Wilshire.

Mothers.

The future destiny of the child is always the work of the mother.—Napoleon.

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

MARY GRAHAM BONNER

THE UGLY CREATURE.

"Oh, I hear some one screaming," said the girl who was adventuring to the House of Secrets.

"So do I," said the boy, who was her companion.

"Gracious," said Master Thoughtfulness, who was with them, "it's that horrible creature again."

"What horrible creature?" asked the boy.

"Come with me and we shall see her. We'll stop her this time. Hurry! My, but it's hard for anyone to do anything with her."

"She sounds perfectly terrible," said the girl. "What awful screams she gives."

"She is not screaming," said Master Thoughtfulness.

"Who is screaming, then?" asked the boy.

"Let's hurry. We mustn't even talk as we go. Follow me."

So they followed Master Thoughtfulness as he went up a short hill. He could run very fast, and he got to the top of the hill, where there was a little red house before the boy and the girl got there.

When they got there they found Master Thoughtfulness talking in a very loud way, and his face looked very angry, so different from the way it had looked.

"Now, you just stop that for good and all," he said. "You are not fair. In the first place, you're cruel. In the second place, you're a hypocrite. And in the third place I don't like that expression of it hurting you more than it does the child."

"Lots of people use it, and you don't object," the woman said. She was horrible looking. Her hair was stringy and hung about her head in a very untidy way. Her mouth was very big, and her teeth were very yellow. Her hands were enormous, and the veins stuck out on them. She was tall and quite stout, but it was her face which they noticed most. It was such a horrible face that they were sure her ugliness wasn't skin deep. They didn't believe that she was beautiful, even when one got to know her.

And they didn't feel as if they ever wanted to know her, not in a million years. Such a dreadful person they had never seen before. Her face was so cruel looking, just the sort of face, they imagined, which belonged to a person who could be cruel to smaller children and to animals. Then the boy remembered, with a pang, that he had kicked the little toad. He, too, was cruel, and if he was ever cruel

"I'll Take Your Child."

like that a second time and perhaps a third, he would have a face like this woman's.

He would certainly never be cruel again. They had been watching her so steadily that they had scarcely noticed a lovely little boy, quite, quite young, with golden hair and soft brown eyes. He was still crying, just a little, and his little face looked as though he had been crying quite hard.

"If you do it again," said Master Thoughtfulness, "I will take your child away from you. Yes, I will, so mark my words."

The boy and the girl looked at him in a very puzzled manner.

"Here," said Master Thoughtfulness to the small boy, "here is an orange. See, I got it out of my right pocket. And here is an apple, which grew in my left pocket."

"You're teaching the child an untruth," shouted the woman.

"Now be careful, careful," said Master Thoughtfulness, "and remember my warning. If you only had a little more sweetness in your nature you would know that jokes and make-believe things and fun are among the most important things in life. You only think that harshness and unkindness are real.

"Well, I've given you my warning."

The woman seemed much quieter now. And a tear fell from her right eye.

She put her arm around the little boy, and the little boy seemed so pleased that he looked up and smiled.

"I do love my mummy," he said.

"You don't deserve it," cried Master Thoughtfulness, "unless you mend your ways. Don't be so anxious to punish. Explain things. I'm the children's friend, you know."

No Change in It.

Snickerson—Why is an empty purse always the same, my boy?

Snackerson—'Fraid I can't tell you!

Snickerson—Why, because you never see any change in it!—Boys' Life.

A Puzzle.

Susie went with her mother to stay at the house of some mean relations. The butter was almost invisible on the slices of bread and butter at tea.

"Oh, mummy," said Susie, turning over her slice, "which is the front of this?"

Large Capital Needed.

Teacher—Why do you write the word 'bank" with such a large capital?

Pupil—Because pa says no bank is any good unless it has a large capital.

Between Girls.

"I wonder if Jack will propose to me to-night."

"Probably, dear, now that all obstacles are removed."

"What do you mean?"

"I refused him last night."—Boston Transcript.

Where Golfer Failed.

"Did you get home in good order?"

"Fairly good," replied Mr. Bibbles.

"How was your approach?"

"I teed off well, but I foozled at the keyhole."

THE MARKETS

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, spot, $1.64¼; No. 2 red, garlicky, spot, $1.56¼; March, $1.56¼; May, $1.58¾.

Corn—Contract, spot, 74c; March, 74; April, 74½.

Cob corn is quotable at $3.90@4 per barrel for carloads prime nearby yellow on spot.

Oats—No. 2 white, 52½c; No. 3 white, 50.

Rye—No. 2 Western export, spot, $1.63¼; bag lots nearby rye, as to quality, $1.50@1.60.

Hay—Standard timothy, $25@25.50; No. 2 do, $24@24.50; No. 3 do, $16.50@21; No. 1 light clover mixed, $22@22.50; No. 2 do, $18@21; No. 1 clover mixed, $20@21; No. 2 do, $16@19; No. 3 do, $13@16; No. 1 clover, $17@18; No. 2 do, $15@16.50; No. 3 do, $13@16; sample hay, $10@15.

Straw—No. 1 straight rye, $23; No. 1 tangled rye, $17; No. 2 tangled rye, $16; No. 1 wheat, $14@14.50; No. 2 wheat, $13@13.50; No. 1 oat (nominal), $15.50@16.50.

Butter—Creamery, Western separator, extras, 52@53c; firsts, 51@52; do, prints, ½ pound, extras, 53@54; firsts, 52@53; do, 1 pound, extras, 53@54; firsts, 52@53; nearby creamery, extras, 47@48; firsts, 45@46; dairy prints, extras, 28@30; firsts, 25@26; rolls, West Virginia, extras, 20@21; firsts, 18@19; do, Maryland and Pennsylvania, extras, 21@22.

Eggs—Western Maryland, Pennsylvania, nearby, firsts, loss off, 23c; Eastern Shore, Maryland and Virginia, firsts, loss off, 23; Western (Ohio), firsts, loss off, 23; West Virginia, firsts, loss off, 22; Southern (North Carolina), firsts, loss off, 21; duck eggs, nearby, per dozen, 60.

Live Poultry — Chickens, young, large, smooth, per pound, 38@40c; do, under 2 pounds, per pound, 45@50; do, spring, per pound, 1¼ pounds and up, 55@60; ducks, muscovy and mongrel, per pound, young, 36@37; do, white pekins, per pound, young, 40; puddle, per pound, 4 pounds and over, 38; turkeys, old toms, per pound, 40; pigeons, per pair, old, 45@50; do, young, 45@50.

Potatoes — White, Maryland and Pennsylvania and nearby, per 100 pounds, $1@1.25; do, Eastern Shore, McCormick, 100 pounds, 75@85; sweets, yellow, No. 1, per barrel, kiln dried, $4.50@5.50; do, yellows, Rappahannock, per barrel, $3.50@4; do, Eastern Shore, Maryland and Delaware, per barrel, $5@5.50; do, native, per hamper, $1.75@1.90; yams, fancy, bright, per barrel, $4@4.50.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—No. 2 hard, $1.73; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.89, c. i. f. track New York; No. 2 mixed durum, $1.62, c. i. f. to arrive.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, 82c; No. 2 white, 82½c; No. 2 mixed, 81½, c. i. f. New York, 10-day shipment.

Oats—No. 1 white, 54c.

PHILADELPHIA. — Wheat — No. 2 red winter, $1.64@1.69; do, garlicky, $1.55@1.60.

Corn—No. 3 for export, 77@77½c; No. 3 yellow, local, 80@81; No. 4 yellow, 77@78.

LIVE STOCK

CHICAGO. — Cattle — Bulk, $8.75@9.75; butcher she stock and bulls generally steady; bulk fat cows and heifers, $5.75@8; canners and cutters, $3@4.50; bulls mostly $5.25@6.25; calves $1 lower; top vealers to packers, $8.50@9.50; stockers and feeders weak to 25c lower.

Hogs—Bulk 200 pounds down, $10.25@10.65; bulk 220 pounds up, $9@10.25; pigs around 25c lower; bulk desirable 90 to 120 pounds, $10.25@10.65.

Sheep—Lambs, top, $10.85; shorn top, $9.50; bulk fat, wooled lambs, $9.75@10.50; prime light lambs, wooled yearlings, $10.25; bulk 86 pounds, shorn yearlings, $7.25; practically no matured sheep here.

NEW YORK.—Cattle—Steers, $7.50@10.40; bulls, $5@7.50; cows, $2@7.25.

Calves—Veals, $10@16.50; culls, $7@9; little calves, $5@6.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep (ewes), $4.50@6.50; culls, $3@4; yearlings, $7; lambs, $8.75@11.25; culls, $7@8.

Hogs—Light to medium weights, $12.25; pigs, $12.25; heavy hogs, $11.25@11.50; roughs, $8@8.50; stags, $4@5.

PITTSBURGH.—Hogs—Heavies, $10@10.25; heavy Yorkers, light do and pigs, $11.50@11.75.

Sheep and Lambs—Top sheep, $7.25; top lambs, $10.75.

Calves—Top, $16.50.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Cattle—Colorado pulpers, $8.35@9.50; fat she stock steady; undertone weak; yearling heifers, $9; best cows, $7.75; bulls and calves steady; bulk vealers, $9@9.50; few sales, $10@10.50; canners and feeders dull.

Hogs—Top, $10.10; bulk, $9.25@10.10; stock pigs strong; best, $11.75.

Sheep—Ewes, $5.85; 85-pound lambs, $10.10; 81-pound clipped lambs, $8.75.

H. C. L. HIGHEST IN JAPAN.

Food Prices Exceed Those Of U. S. And Britain.

Tokio.—Comparison of the prices of daily necessities, such as bread, meats, milk, sugar, butter and vegetables, in England, America and Japan will show the highest prices paid in Japan, says the Osaka Mainichi. High cost of the necessaries here is attributed to the many middlemen, to lack of proper storage facilities, and to high transportation costs.

They Seldom Work.

"The distinguished-looking foreigner resents the imputation that he is a nobleman in disguise."

"He's wearing overalls, too."

"Yes, and he's working in a garage."

"Well, all I have to say is that if he is a nobleman his disguise is perfect."

Not Diplomatic.

"Why did Miss Olden discharge her butler?"

"He boasted around that he had grown gray in her service."

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